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No. 29 (227) MONDAY, JULY 14, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the members of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden after receiving them

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Del. of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 8 the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Benne Lantz, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Member of the Central Committee of the Party, who is heading the delegation and members of the delegation Comrade Rolf Hagel, Member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and President of the District Party of Gothenburg, and Comrades Gustav Lorentzon and Arne Svensen, members of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Also present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

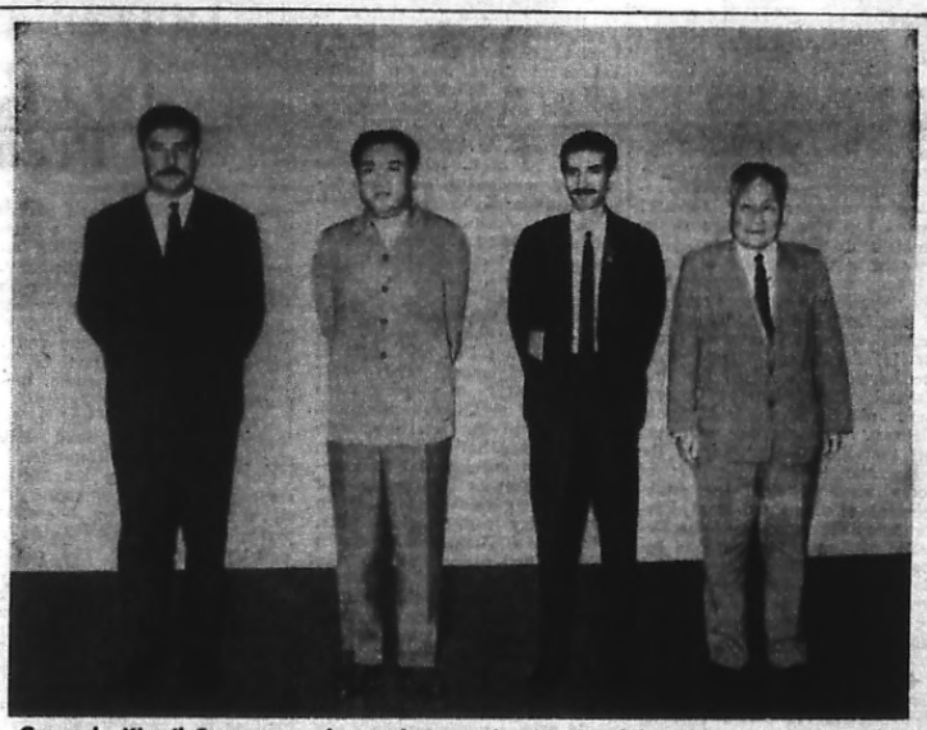
Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 1 the delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Bedan Fadhel, General Secretary of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions.

Jon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, was also present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.



Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions after receiving it

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, in reply to his telegram greeting the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and expressing full solidarity with the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives New Ambassador of Republic of Guinea to Our Country

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 2 Kamano Ansou, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to our country.

Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the Ambassador.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives New Ambassador of Republic of the Congo(B) to Our Country

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 8 Claude Ernest Ndalla, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Congo(B) to our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the Ambassador.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

from Many Countries Messages Addressed in Support of Just Struggle of Korean People Who Are Resolutely Frustrating U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres for a New War in Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, received from many countries of the world messages addressed in full support of the heroic struggle of the Korean people who are resolutely smashing the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for a new war in Korea.

The message sent from the attendants of the mass meeting held in Brazzaville, the Congo (B), in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres against Korea said:

The people of the Congo who aspire to peace and progress held a mass meeting, unable to repress their indignation at the fact that the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for provoking a new war in Korea now have reached a very dangerous stage. The Korean People's Army founded and brought up by Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist-genius, downed at one shot a plane of the U.S. imperialist pirates that intruded into their house on April 15 and thus demonstrated once again their might before the whole world and won admiration of the world people.

The Congolese people warmly congratulate the Korean People's Army and Korean people and extend militant solidarity to them.

And, at the same time, we strongly condemn and scathingly denounce the brigandish U.S. imperialists who took it for granted that they had openly committed reconnaissance act against other countries. Now the war maniac Nixon is running wild to provoke a new war by sending pirate ships extensively, but these ships would only meet the same fate of the plane "EC-121".

The message sent from the fighters of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement of the Second District who held a meeting in Brazzaville in denunciation of the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for a new war in Korea, said as follows:

The United States government's infiltration of planes over and pirate ships off the eastern coast of Korea is its undisguised provocative machination to ignite another war there and a threat to world peace. Therefore, it is a lofty duty of all the peace-loving peoples to strongly expose these acts of war.

The Angolan fighters who always stand foursquare behind the Korean people scathingly condemn such reckless move and demand the United States that it stop at once provocations against the brotherly Korean people.

The message from the Women's Union of Southern Yemen said: The Women's Union of Southern Yemen highly appreciates the stubborn struggle of the Korean people rallied close around Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, to frustrate all sorts of conspiratorial intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges South Korean puppets.

At the same time, the Women's Union of Southern Yemen gives assurance that it will support and encourage the struggle which the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are, on the firm revolutionary principles, waging to chase out the U.S. imperialist troops from South Korea and sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws — corrupt bandits, for defending the gains won through their protracted, staunch struggle and for freedom, independence and national unification.

We will support all the revolutionary stand taken by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and fight against the world colonialist forces to sweep them off the globe and build the most ideal society of mankind.

The message from Ahmed Abdel Satar Al Jawary, Chairman of the Teachers' Trade Union of the Republic of Iraq, said:

The heroic struggle of the Korean people who are fighting resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machinations and military pressure affords a brilliant example to the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries and gives confidence of victory and strength to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

The Teachers' Trade Union of Iraq and its members strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop at once the acts of aggression and provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea taking with them their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people who, thoroughly armed with the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, are valorously fighting under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung single-heartedly and closely united around him, will wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the soil of Korea once and for all and achieve the historic cause of national unification without fail.

The Teachers' Trade Union of Iraq and all its members sincerely wish good health and a long life to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategist-genius and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement, for the independent unification of Korea and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the final victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK received a telegram from architect **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, in connection with the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly hailed the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and recognized the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in our country as the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 1 a telegram to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in connection with the latter's safe escape from danger caused by vicious manoeuvres committed by stooges of the imperialists at their instigation.

The telegram reads:

I am indignant at the vicious manoeuvres perpetrated against you by stooges of the imperialists at their instigation, and am very happy to learn that you safely escaped from the danger.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Guinean people under your leadership will register greater success in the struggle for firmly defending national dignity and achieving the independent development of the country, valiantly smashing all the subversive intrigues of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Tanzanian President JULIUS K. NYERERE Sends Gifts to Premier KIM IL SUNG

A meeting was held on July 1 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang for conveying gifts to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, from Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Hanging side by side on the background of the platform were flags of our country and the United Republic of Tanzania, symbolizing the firm friendship and solidarity sealed between the peoples of the two countries in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Jin Mun Dok, Minister of City Management, and other functionaries of government organs and personages concerned.

Invited to the meeting were Salim Ahmed Salim, Ambassador, and a staff member of the Tanzanian Embassy in Pyongyang and Tanzanian guests who came to our country with precious gifts.

Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim spoke first on the occasion.

He said: I deem it the greatest joy and honour to convey on behalf of President Julius K. Nyerere his gifts to Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Ambassador noted that the Tanzanian government and people would always remember the warm hospitality and high respect accorded President Nyerere by the Korean people and government during his visit to the great Korea in June last year.

Pointing out that the gifts to Comrade Kim Il Sung from President Nyerere are 47 head of precious native animals of Africa and birds of 17 species which the people of Tanzania collected and raised for a long time, the Ambassador expressed the conviction that these animals would be a living symbol of the friendship and love cherished by the people of Tanzania towards the great Korean people.

Referring to the relations of friendship and cooperation between Tanzania and Korea, he said:

Though Tanzania and Korea are separated from each other by a long distance geographically, the peoples of our two countries are closely united because of our common aspiration and particularly because of our common struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The Korean people under the outstanding and mighty leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung have always stood in the van in supporting the struggle of the African people for freedom, independence and human dignity.

Our people value and highly appreciate this just and lofty stand of the Korean comrades.

Our people admire the successes registered by your country in all domains following liberation, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture and education.

In conclusion the Ambassador conveyed the best wishes from President Nyerere hoping that the Korean government and people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung would win still greater victory in the struggle for building their country and defending it.

Minister of City Management Jin Mun Dok spoke next.

At the meeting place overflowing with the feeling of friendship, he expressed profound thanks to President Nyerere and the people of Tanzania for having sent valuable native animals and birds of Africa.

Noting that the animals and birds, the precious gifts, would more enrich and beautify the Pyongyang Zoo, a recreation centre of our working people, the speaker said: Each time they see the animals and birds from Tanzania in the zoo, our people will feel close at hearts the feelings of friendship cherished by the people of Tanzania towards the Korean people.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the people of Tanzania under the correct leadership of President Nyerere, their outstanding leader, in the struggle for consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and national culture and wholeheartedly wish them still more brilliant success in future.

Pointing out that our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, have made a great leaping advance along the road of social progress and civilization in this land which was a backward colonial semi-feudal society and reduced to debris during the war, by successfully embodying in all spheres his idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, the speaker continued: Our people are now vigorously struggling to chase the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, unify the divided fatherland and accomplish the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that **"The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end,"** the speaker emphasized:

The Korean people always stand firmly on the side of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The Korean people will in the future, too, actively support with might and main the struggle of the Tanzanian people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the prosperity and development of the country and firmly stand by the Tanzanian people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle, the speaker concluded.

Prior to the meeting, personages concerned together with Tanzanian guests went to the Pyongyang Zoo and saw the valuable animals and birds of Africa, the gifts sent to Premier Kim Il Sung by President Nyerere in token of friendship and respect.

In the evening Minister of City Management Jin Mun Dok entertained the guests to a dinner.

Government Delegation of DPRK Calls on Ahmed Hasan Al Bakr, President of Republic of Iraq

The government delegation of our country headed by Ahn Sung Hak, Minister of Commerce, on a visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Government of Iraq paid a call on Ahmed Hasan Al Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, on June 28, according to a report from Bagdad.

A friendly talk took place between head of the delegation Ahn Sung Hak and President Ahmed Hasan Al Bakr.

(KCNA)

FROM COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

For the Final Victory

Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding the Hsiaohaerbpaling Conference

The situation took a sudden turn. The aggressive wars fascist Germany, Italy and Japan had launched eventually developed into a world war in September 1939.

After the outbreak of the world war, the anti-imperialist, anti-war struggle of the peoples was intensified in various countries. Now the general situation was turning in favour of the revolution.

With the outburst of the world war the Japanese imperialists switched over to general encircling and "annihilating" operations against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, hurling in their "picked troops" hundreds of thousands strong. They were aware that it was difficult to expand their aggressive war without "annihilating" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which had attacked them in the rear in Manchuria called the "life line of the great Japanese empire," delivering telling blows to them in their aggressive war.

Despite of crushing defeats in the ten-odd years, especially the political and military defeats they had suffered in the large-troop circling operations unfolded by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in 1939, the Japanese imperialists launched the all-out "final annihilating operations."

These operations meant important preparations for the expansion of their aggressive war. So the enemy made desperately military and economic preparations for these decisive operations against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialist invaders ever more frantically herded people into "concentrated villages" to completely isolate the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from the people, and destroyed revolutionary organizations deeply rooted among the people and arrested, imprisoned and murdered underground political workers.

The newly created situation urgently demanded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to take a new line.

In August 1940 Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Hsiaohaerbpaling Conference.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the newly created internal and external situation and set forth a new line of struggle to actively meet the great revolutionary event from the firm stand of *Juche* that the Korean revolution should be carried out to the end by the Korean people themselves entirely on their responsibility.

Putting forward a line of bringing up all members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the main force of the Korean revolution, into revolutionary cadres more seasoned politically and militarily, he said to the following effect:

...It is more urgent than ever before for all fighters and commanding personnel to enhance the level of political consciousness and possess rich military knowledge.

We shall need a lot of competent cadres equipped with the revolutionary theory when we meet the great event or organize and mobilize broad masses of people to a struggle...

Therefore, our everyday life and struggle must always be a school for training able military and political cadres....

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forth a new line of struggle, a line of dispatching to various areas a great number of small units and political workers to energetically conduct military and political activities, harass the enemy's rear and administer powerful blows at him, and thereby expedite the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

This new line of struggle formulated by him was an active revolutionary step built on the stand of *Juche* to deliver powerful blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors holding firmly the initiative under the new military and political situation, organize and mobilize the broad masses of the people to a nation-wide uprising and thus achieve the country's liberation by the Korean people themselves. This line also aimed at rearing up politically and militarily prepared, competent cadres and realizing the far-reaching plan for building a new society in the fatherland to be liberated.

After the Hsiaohaerbpaling Conference, the whole Korean People's Revolutionary Army shifted to small unit activities in accordance with Comrade Kim Il Sung's line.

It set up many a temporary base in Wangching, Tungning and Yenchi counties and unfolded intense activities moving nimbly according to the situation.

In May of 1941, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up a temporary base of operations at Hsiapikou and formed many small units and sent them to Wangching, Yenchi, Tungning, Hailung, Antu and Huatien counties and various areas in the homeland.

These small units won over broad sections of the people and restored revolutionary organizations.

Around this time the world war expanded: in June 1941 Hitler Germany launched a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and in December the Japanese imperialists unleashed the Pacific war.

Developments of the situation again proved the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of stepping up preparations to greet the great event of national liberation, formulated on a scientific foresight.

Right after the start of the Soviet-German war, in Hsiapikou on June 30 Comrade Kim Il Sung told again the commanding personnel and fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army about what they should do. Stressing that they should wage a more strained struggle to meet the great event of national liberation, he instructed that all small units and groups should more actively conduct the harassment of the enemy's rear and mass political propaganda.

On his instructions the small units and groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army further intensified their activities. They surprised the enemy, while more actively carrying on the work of restoring revolutionary organizations through underground activities.

In different areas small units took bold actions. They stormed enemy's stations, important guard posts and military trains, destroyed roads and bridges and collected information about the military affairs.

According to Comrade Kim Il Sung's line, members of groups dispatched to different parts disguised themselves as worker, peasant, clerk, businessman or day labourer and went deep into the midst of the masses to form revolutionary organizations secretly and enlist the masses in them. They also explained and brought the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary lines and policies home to the broad sections of the people and inspired in them firm confidence in the victory of the revolution.

Members of small units and underground political workers had to discharge their mission under indescribably dangerous and difficult conditions. They, however, fought on unyieldingly, deeply confident that the Korean revolution would surely triumph since it was led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The activities of small units and groups were conducive greatly to testing, consolidating and perfecting the experiences accumulated by the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army for a long period and their ideological tempering. Through their activities they acquired a highly refined organizing ability and gained rich experiences in the work with various circles and sections of the people.

While guiding these activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung further intensified the work of arming firmly the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with the idea of *Juche* and educating them in the Marxist-Leninist theory and socialist patriotism of loving the fatherland and people.

The fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army did their utmost to firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung run through with the idea of *Juche*, upholding his teachings.

With the approach of the great revolutionary event of the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to bringing up the commanders and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into competent personnel able to command dexterously the large-scale modern warfare.

He led them to acquire advanced military knowledge and technology needed in the modern warfare on the basis of the rich experiences of struggle gained in over ten years of the armed struggle. In this way, they grew into military cadres firmly armed with modern military sciences and knowledge and obtained experiences and ability for building up and commanding a regular army.

The backbone unit was thus preserved and reared in those hard days, the pillars to take charge of various branches—the Party, state and army construction—after the liberation were prepared. They were priceless assets for the development of the Korean revolution.

The masses of the people followed with boundless joy and hope the nimble and valiant struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army crushing the enemy in succession everywhere, giving terror to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. From this they were more deeply convinced of the inevitability of Japanese imperialism's ruin and of their final victory.

The fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, alongside the news of the courageous struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, spread like a legend throughout the country and instilled a firm confidence of liberation into the minds of our people.

In 1944 the bold red letters "Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean independence movement" were found on the ceiling of a steerage of the Pusan (Korea)-Shimonoseki (Japan) ferry steamer "Koanmaru" and a bill bearing the words "Korean youth! Don't follow savage Japan but wait for General Kim Il Sung's expedition into the homeland!" was pasted up in Sochon county, South Chungchong Province.

In August 1944 those Korean young men belonging to the Japanese marine corps in Jinhae, South Kyongsang Province, who had been dragged out as "special volunteers" formed a secret organization and fought with a resolve to join the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung was the sun of the people in Korea stretching from Mt. Baekdu to Cheju Island in the South Sea and his name was the symbol of their salvation.

In this way, the 30 million Korean people, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great Leader, and pinning all their hopes and expectations on him, were preparing themselves to rise in a conclusive battle at a decisive moment.

Ji Ryong Chu

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter and Outstanding Leader of Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Movement,

Accomplished Immortal Feats Which Will Shine Forever in the Annals of Our Fatherland

A Lecture Meeting Held in Commemoration of 75th Anniversary of Birth of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organised athletic meets quite often and, taking advantage of many people flocking together, instilled the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas into the minds of the people and got in touch with the members of the "Korean National Association" and the participants in the independence movement

The entire Korean people are commemorating the 75th anniversary (July 10) of the birth of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, in a grand atmosphere of a vigorous struggle which they are waging in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding, holding aloft the programmatic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the report at the historic Party Conference, the great Ten-Point Political Programme and the report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

On the eve of this significant day, a lecture meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 9 under the title "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, accomplished immortal feats which will shine forever in the annals of our fatherland."

Recalling that the first decade of the 20th century when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik embarked upon the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the gloomiest period for the Korean people, the lecturer said: The situation obtaining in our country at that time and the concrete conditions of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement made it urgent to indicate a correct path of struggle to the people, rally all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and lead the anti-Japanese struggle of all forms in a unified way, and this urgent demand was first grasped by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, and met for the first time thanks to his energetic activities.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had inherited the tradition of a patriotic family and grown in a period of grim trials, came to the fore as a propagandist of anti-Japanese patriotic ideas already in the primary school days and as a leader of the anti-Japanese movement from his days at the Sungsil Middle School, the lecturer said.

He, the lecturer continued, drew a lesson from the anti-Japanese struggle which had been waged scattered and bent efforts for rallying comrades and rearing the core elements to form a revolutionary organization which would guide the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement uniformly in the future.

On the basis of such preparations, he, together with his comrades, founded the "Korean National Association," an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, in March, 1917.

The "Korean National Association" was a secret political organization which correctly set forth the tasks of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement already in the period before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country and an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which indicated for the first time the most correct line on winning the independence of Korea in reliance upon not "outside force" but the internal force of the Korean people, not by way of "petition" or reform but by an active struggle in which the political activity was properly combined with the military action. And the "Korean National Association" was the biggest anti-Japanese political organization on the eve of the March 1 Movement, which embraced the participants in the independence movement at home and abroad and patriotic people.

Pointing out that the founding of the "Korean National Association" by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik marked a new, great advance in the national-liberation movement in our country, the lecturer said: The founding of the "Korean National Association" and indication of a correct line of struggle by him illumined a road before the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country which had been undergoing great ordeals and broke new ground in the work for uniting the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces.

The lecturer referred in detail to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, while expanding and strengthening the organization of the "Korean National Association" after its founding, set up lawful organizations in the conventional form of "*Gye*" intended for mutual assistance and, through them, widely disseminated among the masses the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and extensively organized and conducted education, cultural and political activities based on the revolutionary idea of "*Jiwon*" (far-reaching purpose).

Recalling that when the activity of the "Korean National Association" grew brisk in all spheres in vast areas at home and abroad under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the anti-Japanese sentiments of the masses of the people mounted rapidly, the Japanese imperialist police thrown into utter confusion arrested and imprisoned Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and over 100 others in the autumn of 1917, the lecturer said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not cease the struggle even in prison but conceived new ways of struggle which he would wage after his release.

Then the lecturer dwelt in detail on the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, after his release from prison where he had suffered for nearly one year, chose his new arena of struggle on the Amrok River bank and southern Manchurian area, not caring for the wounds inflicted on him in prison and his impaired health, for a more active struggle and formed a centre of revolutionary activities in these areas by uniting broad anti-Japanese masses and expanded and developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Pointing out that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought into shape the centre of revolutionary activities by educating workers, peasants and masses of other strata in the anti-Japanese revolutionary ideas and uniting them, and energetically pushed ahead with preparations for an armed operation, closely linking the movement at home with that abroad by relying on the centre of revolutionary activities, the lecturer said: He undertook and performed the most difficult work of linking the movement in the homeland with that abroad and guiding them at the outpost on the other side of the border line where the bayonets of the Japanese imperialists formed a forest and their surveillance focused, and actively carried on preparations for an armed operation by calling together patriotic youths coming over from the homeland and progressive youths of the Manchurian area.

Through a principled and persevering struggle for a long period, he saved the ranks of the participants of the independence movement which were in the crisis of split and destruction, and made it possible to preserve the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces from the subversive activities of the enemy and expand and strengthen them, and greatly advanced the work for achieving their unity and solidarity, the lecturer stressed.

The lecturer dwelt on how Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and set for our people an example of a revolutionary fighter of loftiest moral traits and noblest virtues.

The lecturer said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educated Comrade Kim Il Sung from his childhood in ardent patriotism and cultivated in him comprehensive social discernment and earnest pursuit of what was new from his boyhood and educated him in the spirit of loving the people and struggling for the people, and trained through practice his strong will and revolutionary traits and enhanced his spirit of independence.

Recalling that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik revolutionized the whole family and relatives, and guided them to become ardent patriots and revolutionaries, the lecturer stressed: Our people came to be led by the sagacious Leader of the revolution whom they had waited for so thirstily and could steadfastly succeed the arteries of the Korean revolution landed in a crisis, because they had Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and respectable father, and his revolutionary family.

The lecturer pointed out in detail that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik embraced and loved our people and revolutionary comrades and gave them the conviction of future victory with the lofty moral traits and noble virtues in the whole period of his revolutionary activities.

Saying that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, to our great regret, passed away on June 5, 1926 at the age of 32 because of the effects of the wounds he had received in the revolutionary struggle, before seeing the country independent which he desired so ardently, the lecturer said: The immortal exploits and lofty feats accomplished by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik devoting his whole life became the motive power advancing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and made the history of the liberation struggle of the Korean people shine brightly.

His precious revolutionary exploits, noble revolutionary and patriotic ideas and lofty moral traits are boundlessly inspiring our revolutionary struggle still today and they will shine forever down through generations together with the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, the lecturer said.

The lecturer pointed out that the brilliant life and immortal feats of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who dedicated his all singleheartedly to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people are evoking great admiration also among the world revolutionary peoples and throwing brilliant rays on them.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Il Sung took the road of revolution from the age of 15, carrying forward the revolutionary cause of his father and hew the path of the genuine revolutionary history of Korea, the lecturer said that the Korean people who are experiencing the true worth of life and living in real happiness under the leadership of the Leader today, extend greatest honour and pay deepest homage to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birth, the father who brought up the Leader and an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

In conclusion, the lecturer stressed: We should have more thorough grasp on the immortal feats and revolutionary exploits performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik for the prosperity of the generations to come, thoroughly arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory, and remain faithful to him.

Similar lecture meetings were also held on July 9 in various other parts of the country and a readers' meeting was held at the Central State Library in this connection.

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas

Breaking Through Strict Cordon

Kim Ja Rin

It was at the time when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was active in small groups in accordance with the line set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

One day in the summer of 1944, three guerillas including me were assigned from the command a reconnoitering task: to go deep into the homeland and feel closely various military establishments of the enemy.

It was by no means an easy task in view of the situation then prevailing at home.

The Japanese imperialists covered the whole land of Korea with troops, police and batteries, not to speak of the regions along the Duman and Amrok Rivers, and threw a cordon even around the remote mountain areas. They bragged that their cordon was watertight.

Therefore our action in the homeland was quite a heavy and difficult task that we should carry out breaking through the forests of bayonets.

Yet, regarding it as a boundless honour to fulfil this very difficult revolutionary task we vigorously pushed forward ample preparations for departure.

Our first object was Pyongyang. To meet the forthcoming great event, it was necessary to scout the deployment of the enemy's strength in Pyongyang, one of their military strategic points.

At night we, with a thousand preparations, left the unit and swam over the Duman River in a breath.

We quickly arranged our weapons, drawing a deep breath of the air over the homeland.

From there we crossed steep mountains and craggy ridges one after another, taking direction solely with the help of maps and magnetic needles.

We walked day and night but could go no farther than scores of ri a day. A week after crossing the Duman River we reached a point about 30 ri southwest of Kilju.

We figured the distance to be covered. There was still a long way ahead.

We had to shorten the date to accomplish our task and return within the set time.

It was absolutely impossible to fulfil our task if we continued to make our way across mountains only, without taking a short cut.

None of us knew about a short cut as we were all strangers in this area. We could not go indiscreetly on the highway in such an area where the enemy was swarming. Taking a short rest we discussed the matter and decided to seek a house nearby to get concrete knowledge of the short cut before resuming our journey.

We went down to find a house nearby. Before long an isolated hut was seen on the mountain slope. On my way there I thought of how to behave to the master and what to speak to him first when I met him.

To provide against a time of emergency, I ordered a comrade of our company to stand guard on the path to the hut. Then I approached the door and asked if the master was in.

The master of the house was a man of nearly fifty. I told him we were travellers and asked him if we could take a short rest enough to have a smoke in his house. The elderly man readily complied with my request and took us to the room.

We got into the room and took seats. Taking out cigarettes we offered him a smoke and we had a puff.

Judging from his appearance the elderly man was doubtlessly a simple-hearted farmer.

In fufilling the reconnoitering duties we should behave to a man with all seriousness, I thought.

I asked him about the road to Chongjin that we had already covered and about its distance instead of asking him about the course of the journey we should make. He explained to us in detail.

After saying this and that he told us that he had been to Pyongyang and Chongjin to sell hemp clothes.

He said that Pyongyang was far off, but it took less than 15 days when he journeyed across mountains. Then he told us about the mountain paths he used to tread.

Thus we had knowledge of a short cut to Pyongyang without uttering him our course of journey and destination.

We came out of the elderly man's hut and took to a short cut quickening our pace.

Twenty-five days after we crossed the Duman River we reached a ridge of a mountain in front of Sopo.

The two thousand ri march we had day and night made us very tired. But at the thought that we were nearing Pyongyang our hearts throbbed with great excitement and, at the same time, all our senses were on the keen strain.

There was in our party a comrade who came to the motherland for the first time. He would ask me impatiently how long it was to Pyongyang from there.

"There it is, Pyongyang, Pyongyang! Comrades!" I shouted in a low voice walking in front.

We stopped for a while and with a feeling of excitement and joy, viewed Pyongyang loomed afar.

Pyongyang and Mangyongdae—what a dear name it is! This beautiful historical place was the longed-for native place dear to the hearts of our anti-Japanese guerillas.

Whenever we encountered difficulties we thought of our country, and whenever we thought of it we turned our thoughts towards our native places and folks there.

Our hearts ached at the thought that our country which we had never forgotten for a moment was now trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists, and our eyes flashed with hatred for the enemy.

(... We will chase you devils out without fail. To do so we will find out every sinister plan you are hatching before we return...)

With this resolve we camouflaged ourselves again for the next action.

We thought we should be bold to go into the den of the enemy. So we disguised ourselves as Japanese armymen.

When darkness set in we climbed down the ridge and walked through the railway marshalling yard of West Pyongyang and down along the Botong River into the city.

We came across Japanese imperialist gendarmes and police several times but walked on stately.

Soon we reached near a crematory (now Buksong-dong, Pyongchon district).

After we made a plan for scouting a munitions factory in Pyongchon ri and the Pyongyang station we passed the night in a maize field waiting for the dawn.

Dull hours passed and the crimson morning twilight came on. Soon the rays of the sun spread like a fan. I ordered two of my companion to have a watch around the place, then quickly took out my camera and levelled it at the munitions factory and the station. And I clicked the shutter with the feeling that I lit the fuse to an explosive to administer baptism of fire to the enemy.

Our task there was fulfilled. We waited for the night to move to the next point of action.

We looked around again to see that we hid in the maize field until the nightfall.

Then, we found some furrows which were left unweeded the previous day. Doubtlessly, we thought, farmers would come to the field in the morning.

We moved into a deep hollowed water ditch. But we were still ill at ease. There were some toy-things placed side by side by children.

We walked again in a bean field that was weeded and hid there lest we should be spotted by the "masters" of the playground.

Presently the voices of men were heard and came nearer the bean field.

At the moment we hastily took our pistols thinking that the enemy might probably smell out our action.

But after careful observation we realized that they were the farmers who came to weed the maize field that we took as a shelter the previous night, and a millet field next to it.

The bean plants were knee-high, so we had to remain lying immovable.

We spent time there all day long, during which a thousand and one thoughts crowded in my head.

(...I came to my country, my land after a long absense, but why should I hide like this without freedom...) I felt my heart bleeding.

I looked up at the blue sky. And calming down myself I murmured:

(...My motherland! You will before long embrace your true sons and daughters, embrace the people of the liberated Korea...)

The next day we climbed the Moranbong hill and took photos of the city of Pyongyang and the aerodrome. Then we hid in a clump of bushes to work out the plan for future action.

That day we saw all sorts of disgustful scenes.

The Japanese high-ranking officials and officers and wealthy men came there with *kisaeng* girls and drank wine, acting disgracefully.

The wolfish scoundrels were revelling in drinking laughing boisterously. Looking at these suckers of the blood of the people I took hold of my revolver, in spite of me,

After we left Moranbong, we scouted the quarters of the Japanese army near Mirim and almost all military establishments around Pyongyang.

Our last task was to feel the deployment of the enemy's arms and his training.

To do so we had to approach to the barracks and observe the training of the enemy in a few minutes. That was a very difficult job.

I left all things excepting my revolver, binoculars and camera to other members of our group, and under cover of darkness approached nearest to the wall of barracks and concealed myself there.

Soon the day dawned and a bugle rang out. The enemy soldiers assembled in the drill ground for morning exercise. All day long the enemy repeated the training of attacking bunkers with flame-throwers.

I committed to my memory all necessary data including the number of the unit, and took photos.

After we fulfilled our task in Pyongyang we came out to its outskirts.

On our return journey the rainy season began. We crossed the Masikryong ridge under heavy rain.

After scouting the military establishments in the areas of Chongjin and Hoiryong, we quickened our pace towards the Duman River, eager to report the results of our mission to the command at an early date and meet our beloved comrades-in-arms.

It was just before the dawn when we cooled our sweats hearing the murmur of the Duman River. On a mountain slope we discussed seriously how to cross the river, keeping a watch on the enemy's movements.

We had to pass through the enemy's "fortress" equipped with bunkers and batteries where the army and police swarmed.

We began climbing down the mountain under cover of darkness, with our nerves concentrating on our eyes and ears. Silence reigned all around and only a soft moisture-bearing wind was blowing from the river rubbing our cheeks.

We got nearly down the mountain when there rose the noisy barks of the dogs near the river and in the villages and a number of electric torches appeared at one time. Presently the creaking of the boots of the Japanese imperialist army and police was heard. We hastily hid in a forest and took out revolvers. The grumbles of the Japanese imperialist army and police kept coming from under the foot and the enemy searching the village rushed towards the mountain where we were in, fumbling crop fields.

We had to leave there quickly.

(...To climb the mountain? No! The enemy's attention now is directed to the mountain, and to make the matters worse, the mountain is scarcely wooded and the day is about to break.) And there was no way to move aside. We hesitated. But the enemies who were running up and down at the foot of the mountain began hastily walking down the river.

(Now the chance has come. We must follow closely after them, then plunge in the water of the Duman River! As the proverb says, "it is dark at the foot of a candle.") Thinking in this way I, with my companions, quickly crawled down following after the enemy along the river. When we hid in a wood, another group of the enemy began searching the place which we had just left.

By the time we hid in the water of the Duman River the grey dawn came.

We were in the water of the river all day long with our heads above its surface.

The enemy on patrol passed by us at the 30 minutes' intervals but they could not spot us.

We learned afterwards that at that time the enemy smelled out the action of another group of our army.

After the sun-set we, taking the advantage of the intervals of the enemy's patrol, crawled quickly towards a rock about 200 meters away from a boat.

We approached some 80 meters off the rock. The patrols who were just passing by us suddenly poured electric torches around us as if they had smelled out something and started to search the place where I was.

A rascal who seemed an officer came straight towards me swinging his electric torch.

A tense moment flowed. I levelled my revolver at his heart.

He came right under my very nose, halted suddenly and flashed his electric torch. The light passed over my body three or four times. At each time cold sweats oozed out from my back. But he could notice nothing.

After some time, the enemy who gained nothing in their search went down to the river. Taking the chance I swiftly crawled towards the rock, put a bundle of hand-grenades in its crevice and lit the long drawn fuse to it and quietly withdrew.

There was a great explosion with splinters flying all around.

The loud explosion echoed over mountain far away, breaking the silence of the night. Then followed sounds of whistlings, gun reports and sounds of bugles. The enemy who had been lying on their bellies, panick-stricken by the explosion, rose to their feet and rushed in the direction of the rock. Thus we achieved the aim of luring the enemy in one place. By the time we gathered in the place near the boat, not a guard of the enemy was seen. They all took to flight.

We quickly boarded the boat and rowed down with the help of boards and hands and disappeared in the darkness. The boat slowly slided towards mid-stream.

We viewed for long the soil of the motherland gradually fading from sight.

We looked at the mountains and rivers of the motherland darkened by shadows. Before our eyes passed kaleidoscopically the beautiful scenery of the country and the images of our parents, brothers and sisters groaning under the bayonets of the Japanese imperialists.

I swore once again. (I will fight out to the bitter end solely for the restoration of the country and revolution, until the day when I meet again our beloved parents, brothers and sisters.)

Later we resumed our march and in a few days reached the command.

Feeling the joy and pride in the successful fulfilment of the difficult task we broke our fatigue and made preparations for another mission.

A Visit to the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

The Rear Is Also a Front

There is a hall dedicated to the display of materials showing the heroic struggle of the people in the rear during the war at the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial.

An impressive picture of Comrade Kim Il Sung, military strategist-genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, on the wall catches the visitors' eyes at once in this hall. It is a picture of Comrade Kim Il Sung rousing the workers and peasants in the rear to the wartime production and preparations for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy on the spot.

He always went into the midst of people, though busy commanding military operations bearing the heavy burdens of the war on his shoulders.

On view are photographs and materials showing reliable workers making shells and assembling weapons and women tilling fields by camouflaged cows in a spirit of smashing the enemy in wholehearted response to the call of the Leader "Everything for victory in the war."

Five years after our liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists, who had boasted of their being the "strongest" in the world, imposed the war upon us, throwing in their aggression forces and troops of their 15 satellites. The war was, indeed, a trying ordeal for our people.

But our people, determined not to become again colonial slaves of the foreign aggressors even if they die a hundred and one times, rose resolutely in a heroic war of resistance to repel the aggressors and fought the enemy in perfect harmony with the army.

Our workers, peasants and students took up arms instead of hammers, hand hoes and pens and volunteered to the front to annihilate the aggressors. The workers remaining in factories organized and unfolded diverse forms of shock-brigade movements for wartime increased production including the "shock-brigade movement for the support of the front" and the "youth workteam movement" and fulfilled their quotas as well as those of their comrades who went to the front. The peasants, too, displayed patriotic devotion in food production.

The visitors also see pictures showing the whole country striving for the annihilation of the enemy and materials on the achievements made in different branches of the national economy during the war. In 1952, as against 1951, the output of the state and co-operative industry increased 19 per cent, the total grain yield 13 per cent, railway freight turnover 13 per cent and retail commodity turnover 132 per cent respectively.

These figures are demonstrative of the stability and indestructible vitality of the rear.

The people in the rear did not give material support alone to the front. They guarded the rear vigilantly, restored destroyed roads and bridges at the risk of their lives amid a hail of enemy bombs for a constant flow of war supplies to the front. The people near the front in particular fought heroically in a body with the armymen, sharing their fate with the latter.

The visitors pause long before the materials showing the struggle of the Kosong people who, with our heroic fighters, defended their home villages with their blood.

They carry their memory to Mt. Wolbi and the Onjong-ryong pass. In the days of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War the Kosong people, young and old and men and women, all turned out to support the People's Armymen fighting to defend the hills of their fatherland.

The hills were ploughed by shells and bombs, engulfed in a sea of flames, and became stark-naked.

For 20 days on end the People's Army and the Kosong people fought heavy battles day and night.

Even Young Pioneers joined them in the battle.

The Kosong people thus defended their soil of the fatherland the revolutionary forerunners had regained with their blood.

The visitors are deeply impressed by oil paintings portraying the beautiful traditional trait of the unity between the army and the people.

An old man living on the Rakdong River helps the People's Army cross the river at the risk of his life. Fishermen help our bluejackets lay mines in the sea combating with raging waves. Women residing on the Namgang River pull down their houses to restore the destroyed bridge. These people are all phoenixes.

It was the paternal care of the fatherly Leader that gave them such an unyielding fighting spirit.

The eyes of the visitors are focussed on the hand hoe and flails used by Marshal Kim Il Sung when weeding and thrashing together with peasants at a village during the war.

In the spring of 1951 when our people were living through the harshest-ever ordeals, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the Osohgi village, Palchong-ri, Daedong county.

The village was still in its sleep. The Premier went into a house there and told his adjutant not to disturb the sound sleep of the hostess. And he spread straw trusses in the courtyard to sit down and waited outside for daybreak.

It began to grow light.

The hostess who found the Premier outside stood motionless at a loss for words. Her eyes were wet with tears of emotion.

That day he kindly taught the villagers the way they should follow manuring and sowing together with the peasants, and paid deep attention to their life. Enemy planes flew over the village formation after formation.

But he did not mind them at all.

Pointing to the decisions on stabilizing the people's life adopted by the Party and the Government during the war under the solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guide says:

"Even under the rigorous conditions of the war Premier Kim Il Sung saw that food, clothing and housing were secured for the entire people and free medical services were rendered throughout the country. He even took a measure to increase the ration of food and daily necessaries for the factory and office workers.

"He also paid close attention to the peasants' life often and often. He saw that the state loaned out food and seed grain to the peasants and exempted the peasants from the payment of tax-in-kind and grain loan or curtailed their payment.

Immensely inspired by his paternal affection for the people, our people fought like a phoenix for their fatherly Leader.

The visitors proceed to the next room.

This room is dedicated to the display of many materials showing the struggle of guerillas who fought the enemy during his temporary occupation of some territory of the northern half of the Republic.

During this period the U.S. imperialist aggressors killed people by barbarous means unexampled in the history of war.

These man butcherers committed thrice-cursed massacres of our peaceful population everywhere they went.

With no outrages, however, could the U.S. imperialists force the Korean people to their knees.

Our Party members and people organized people's guerilla detachments everywhere, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy's manpower and combat equipment and materials. They also attacked the ruling organs of the reactionaries and punished wicked elements, making the enemy shiver with terror and unrest.

The visitors pay a tribute of respect to the guerilla heroine Jo Ok Hi before her statue.

This guerilla heroine was one of the commanding personnel of the guerilla detachment operating in Mt. Kuwol. The guerillas fought 150-odd battles, big and small, in the course of two months, wiping out a large number of enemies.

Jo Ok Hi upheld her revolutionary constancy to the last moment of her life, not surrendering to the enemy.

She said to the enemy before her execution:

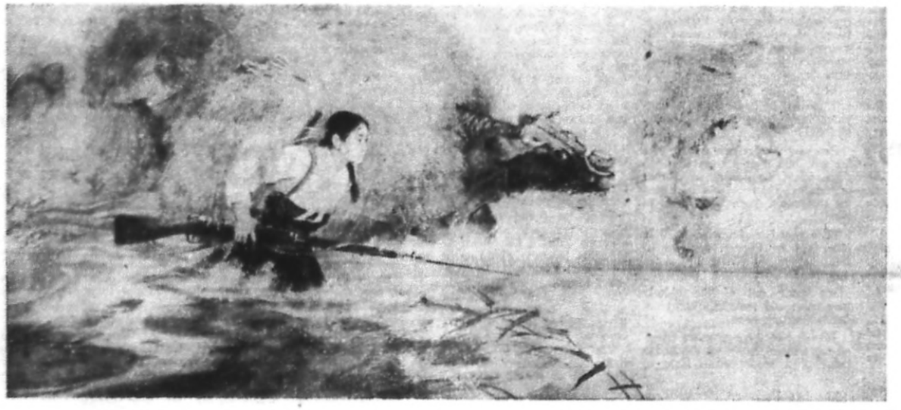
"I die here today. But behind me are the members of the Workers' Party and the Korean People's Army that will have their revenge on you.

"We'll surely win and you'll be defeated.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung! Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The visitors renew their pledge to love their country like her and fight for the Party and the Leader with a single-hearted devotion in any adversities.

Kim Gyu Dok



During the war the women of the Namgang village fought bravely to produce more food and give aid to the front

In the thick of the war, too, our heroic working class did not stop production even for a moment

Transport corps carrying war supplies to the front in defiance of the enemy's shower of bombs and shells

Workers of a munition factory working hard to send more weapons to the front

They Were Fighters Loyal to the Leader

The fighters of the Korean People's Army who went over to counterattack after repulsing the U.S. imperialists' surprise armed invasion of June 25, 1950, were advancing southward.

On June 28 they entered Seoul and hoisted the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the top of the puppet "central government building," the den of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

People filled with excitement and joy poured out into the streets to welcome the People's Army. The shouts of hurrahs resounded over the city.

MacArthur, Commander of the U.S. Far East Forces, who flew into South Korea to save the total collapse the enemy faced with contrary to the initial expectation, made desperate efforts to stem the advance of the People's Army by taking advantage of the natural barriers of the Han River.

The bosses of the U.S. imperialists who were accustomed to aggressive wars did not give up their aggressive ambition. MacArthur hastily marshalled battered forces to set up the "Suwon area military headquarters." Recruits from a military academy at Kimpo and even police were massed on the southern bank of the Han River.

In this way the enemy made a desperate attempt to contain the People's Army on the Han River. But the plan of the war-maniac proved futile. An advance detachment of the main force of the People's Army crossed the river and at dawn of July 1 succeeded in seizing a beachhead on the opposite bank of the river.

The enemy concentrated his manpower and materiel on Height 108 and a hill north of Roryangjin taken by our detachment.

To hold the hills was decisive for the Korean People's Army in its second campaign including its battle for the liberation of Yongdungpo and Suwon.

Fierce battles went on on the hills. It was towards an evening. The enemy began his attack for the tenth time.

But nothing could break the indefatigable will of our fighters who were singleheartedly faithful to the orders of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Comrades! Don't send a single soul of the enemy back alive," shouted Comrade Choi Hye Jong pulling the trigger of his light machinegun.

The defenders in trenches showered the fire of bullets and grenades upon the oncoming enemy.

On a hill to the south the fighters of the Jon Jong Hwan-led company hit the enemy's flank. The enemy was almost mowed down and those who were left alive took to flight.

"Save bullets! Finish off each of the fleeing enemy at one shot, from officers..., came the ringing voice of the platoon leader.

Bullets and handgrenades were running out on the hill. The fighters exhibited excellent shooting skills they had acquired at ordinary times.

Li Hae Song shot an enemy devil in the head and Hyon Gil Song beside him hit an enemy officer in the heart.

The Han Song Chol-led fighters lying in ambush slashed the fleeing enemy with bayonets and rifle butts and carried back two machineguns and a great amount of bullets and handgrenades as the booty.

Thus the heroic fighters of the People's Army repulsed the enemy's tenth attack.

Now came a lull after the fierce battle.

Taking a puff every fighter began talking about the miserable life of the South Korean people which they had witnessed during their advance and about the happy future of the country after its unification.

Just then workers, peasants, students and women were seen climbing the hill, some carrying food on their heads, some with shells on their back and others carrying handgrenades and bullets.

The fighters hugged them warmly. Moved to tears by the sincere help of the people they renewed the determination to wipe out the bestial U.S. imperialists to the last who were again imposing slavery upon the people.

The night passed. At daybreak the enemy again launched wave-like attacks on our positions with a great force.

A life and death battle was now ahead of the fighters on the hills.

A sheet of paper was passed from one to another in the trenches enveloped in gun smoke.

It reads:

"We are the People's Army who succeeded to the anti-Japanese fighters, the revolutionary fighters loyal to General Kim Il Sung. It is time each of us has his revenge on hundreds and thousands of the enemy. Let's defend this land restored by our revolutionary forerunners at the cost of blood and this hill soaked with the grudge of our comrades-in-arms against the enemy." The words instilled in the fighters the indomitable fighting spirit and they rose like a phoenix.

They were in the midst of the enemy line, for the main units of our army were still on the northern bank of the river. There was no way for them to replenish manpower and munitions. But their position had to be held at any cost.

Soldier Pak Man Tae sharpened the blade of his sapper-shovel. The soldiers of the second platoon collected rocks. All fighters—the company commander, medics and even the cook made preparation for a decisive battle.

The enemy closed in on the hill in waves despite repeated heavy losses, and eventually he was right under the very nose of our defenders.

Our soldiers started rolling rocks down the hill. The enemy fell thick and fast, giving screams.

Machinegunner Kim Yong Sok had 17 wounds all over his body but he never left his position for a moment.

He was lost for a while in a deep thought, seeing in his mind's eye the image of General Kim Il Sung who had given him the land and brought a happy life to him.

"I will never allow the enemy to climb the hill, even though I sacrifice my only life for the country."

It was not the feeling of Yong Sok alone. It was the feelings of all soldiers—Pak Dae Gil who got wounded in his arms and legs, Li Hae Song and others.

The company was again under the attack of the enemy. Yong Sok put aside his emptied machinegun and crawled down the hill. He took grenades from the enemy corpses. Disconnecting the safety-pin of a handgrenade he quickly stepped down. The enemy approached him to capture him alive, when there was a great explosion. A batch of enemy soldiers fell.

On the hill our fighters were mauling the remainder of the enemy. The enemy fell here and there, screaming.

Our fighters, each being a match for a hundred, fought like a phoenix with an indefatigable revolutionary spirit that they should carry out the revolutionary task even though they died a hundred and a thousand times for the Leader and the Party.

By that time our main forces crossed the Han River and launched a general offensive to cut the windpipe of the enemy.

The fighters of the Kim Song Man-led platoon (he is the Hero of the Republic) blocked the enemy's route of retreat and hit the enemy in the rear. The Yun Dal O-led reconnoitering company smashed the gun positions and tank marshalling yards of the enemy.

The thunderous roar of our large-calibre guns shook Roryangjin. The shells hit the hills and buildings of the enemy.

Our tanks and self-propelled guns moved down, shaking the earth.

Thus began the second campaign of the combined units of the Korean People's Army in accordance with the operational plan of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The combined units liberated Yongdungpo on July 3 and made straight for Suwon in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

At this time a combined unit active on the left cut off the link-up between the west and central sectors of the enemy front and threatened his rear and flank.

The combined units active in the central sector of the front crossed the South Han River to wipe out the enemy in Ryoju, Wonju and other areas, and advanced southward, expanding battle successes.

And the combined units advancing along the east coast got to the areas of Samchok and Pyongchang on July 3.

The combined units of the People's Army speeded up advance, annihilating the enemy mercilessly.

A combined unit which was chasing the fleeing enemy after crushing the enemy in Yongdungpo broke through the stubborn defence line of the enemy, with the support of the big division artillery and with the tanks at the front, and liberated Suwon, the second stronghold of the enemy on July 4.

The deep blue-red national flags of the Republic fluttered in every area and street—everywhere our army passed through.

Kim Hak Chol

According to the operational plan of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fighters of the Korean People's Army units march south like a wind, winning one victory after another

Revolutionary High Tide in the Countryside

The crop conditions are very good in our country this year.

The co-operative farmers in South Hwanghae Province are now busy with weeding. They are raising the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge to increase this year the per-*jongbo* yield of grain by 500 kg. in enthusiastic response to the call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Namuri plain in Jaeryong, the Oguk-ri plain in Anak county and Yonbaek plain were the first in the country to finish rice transplanting this year. The emerald-green rice plants in these plains have grown knee-high to cover the furrows and each rice cluster has now 20 to 25 plants on an average.

The co-op farmers are hurrying with their work in high spirits.

A bumper crop of maize is also expected.

Maize in such mountainous areas as Unryul, Pyongchon, Taetan and Unchon counties has grown well, not to speak of the plains such as Sinchon and the Namuri plain in Jaeryong.

This year South Hwanghae Province has been visited by the richest-ever crop of wheat and barley in its history: Their yields are estimated to be 2.5-odd times higher than last year.

Not only this.

An unprecedented bumper crop of vegetables has also visited the vegetable fields where water spraying irrigation system has been introduced. And the fruit crop in Kwail county, a reliable fruit producer, and in Samchon, Sinchon, Yonan and Baechon is very excellent.

Very busy with state affairs as he is, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recently guided on the spot the rural work in South Hwanghae Province and showed clearly the concrete orientation and ways for bringing about a radical turn in agricultural production and directed profound solicitude to the co-op farmers in this province.

He looked round the Namuri plain in Jaeryong and the Oguk-ri plain in Anak county and many farm villages in the province. He highly praised the co-op farmers for the very good conditions of all the crops including paddy rice and maize and instructed them to tend the paddy fields more meticulously and take thorough measures to protect the crops from natural calamities.

The entire agricultural working people and functionaries in the province who have received high praise from Comrade Premier, are now wrapped in boundless emotion and excitement and their hearts are burning with the firm determination to carry through his on-the-spot instructions to the end at any cost.

It is attributable entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound solicitude that the agricultural working people in South Hwanghae Province have been able to grow all the crops well despite the unfavourable weather conditions of this year.

This year the agricultural working people in South Hwanghae Province made thorough farming preparations. They filled all the reservoirs, big and small, with water by making use of the powerful irrigation system established by the Leader for them and set up everywhere pumping stations, ponds and facilities for pumping out underground water to secure much more water than last year for crop farming.

Besides, they had sown early-ripening and high-yielding rice seeds stage by stage and grown strong seedlings.

And they finished rice planting in time with the workers and office employees who came to their assistance.

The agricultural working people in South Hwanghae Province are now effecting collective innovations every day in weeding to carry through the instructions of the Leader with the spirit and stamina with which they finished first in the country rice planting.

Thus, on all the co-op farms of this province new miracles and innovations are taking place one after another in the weeding of the fields and the sowing in the harvested fields and in the efforts for protecting the crops from storm and flood and blights.

A number of counties in the province including Sinchon, Jaeryong and Anak counties have already finished the harvest of wheat and barley and are now vigorously doing with the planting of maize seedlings which is near completion. The co-op farmers in these counties are exerting every effort to raise the per-*jongbo* yield of wheat and barley and maize to 6 to 7 tons by gathering 4 to 5 tons of maize per *jongbo* as an aftercrop.

Especially the co-op farmers on the Namuri plain in Jaeryong who gathered an average of 5.5 tons of paddy rice per *jongbo* from 10,000 *jongbo* of paddy fields last year are making strenuous efforts to reap this year 7 tons per *jongbo* without fail on a county-wide scale as was instructed by the Leader.

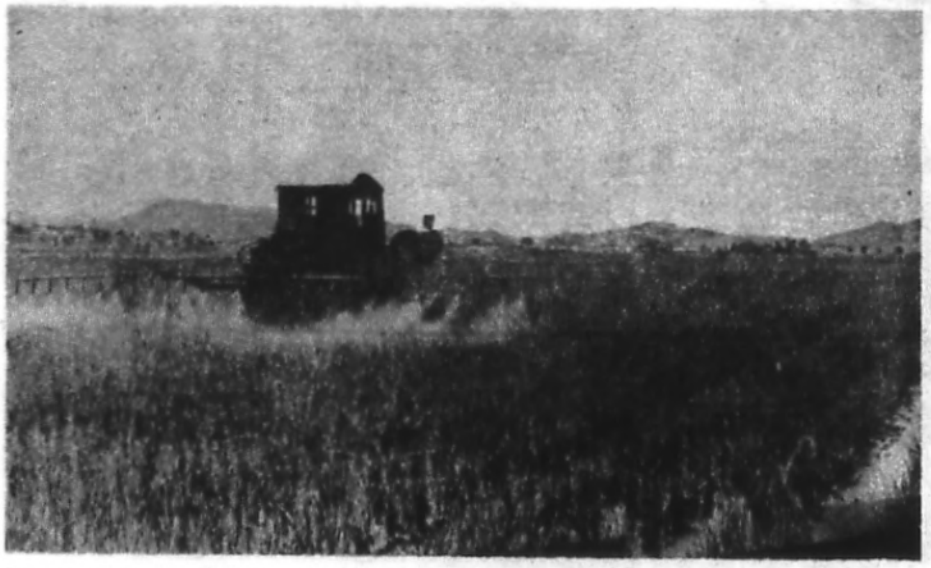
The co-op farmers of the Chollima Oguk co-operative farm in Anak county who have had the honour of meeting again in their fields the fatherly Leader whom they had always been eager to see and of directly receiving his instructions and high praise are now filled with great emotion and joy. They are energetically doing with the third weeding of paddy fields which has entered the last stage while vigorously conducting a struggle to protect the crops from storm and flood in the rainy season.

They have already repaired and put in good order eight drainage pumps and repaired drainage canals and dyke 16 km. long.

The spirit of the co-operative farmers in Yonan county who produced over 100,000 tons of grain last year is also skyhigh. The tractor drivers in this county are now performing the miracle of weeding 1,000 to 1,100 *jongbo* of paddy fields every day with 30 to 36 weeders attached to each tractor.

As is seen, the entire co-op farmers in South Hwanghae Province are now working harder with an ardent zeal to repay the benevolence of the Leader by capturing without fail the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan by increasing the per-*jongbo* yield of grain over 500 kg.

Pak Hae Chon



Members of the fifth fieldteam at the Ryongsan Co-operative Farm Vanguard the Second Class in Kaepung county spray herbicides

More Fish Caught

The recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed measures to further develop the fishing industry on the basis of the already-made achievements and set forth the concrete tasks of effecting fresh innovations in the pelagic fishing and extensively developing the small-scale fishing in the coastal waters, and of undertaking fish-breeding and fish-culture as a mass movement.

The fishermen in the east coastal area are conducting active fishing operations every day with a high revolutionary zeal to thoroughly implement these tasks that are of epochal importance in the development of fishing industry and bring about a great upsurge in fishing industry.

Large cold-storage boats are now busy carrying various fishes caught by our modernly-equipped pelagic fishing fleets. Lots of fish are caught in the coastal waters as well.

The workers at the fishery where Comrade Kang Ryong Gil works resolved to catch 1.4 times more fish than the haul of last year. But they caught twice as much fish as they did in the corresponding period of last year.

The crew of purse-seine boats Nos. 758 and 755 of the fishery where Comrade Li Song Guk works are now having a rich haul of fish every day through a vigorous drive to boost the fish catch per boat. The men of the fishery where Comrade Shin Son Il works have already exceeded their yearly plan for the catch of some fishes more than twice.

The fishermen on the east coast caught hundreds of tons of cuttlefish in these days.

Fishing operations are now in full swing at fishery co-operatives.

The fishery co-operative where Comrade Kim Chun Jo works increased the number of cast-nets 1.7 times and boosted the per-net fish catch 5-6 times, and thereby catches 320 tons of fish a day.

The fishermen here cast mackerel gill-nets in early morning on their way to the sea and lay octopus-traps and collect seaweed and shell fish on their way back to their port. Thus they overfulfil their monthly assignments.

They are effecting innovations to complete their yearly plan by October 10, the founding day of the Party, and top it 1.5 times by the end of the year.

The fishery co-operatives in North Hamgyong Province collected 5 tons of sea-weed in a month, while catching fish.

The fishermen on the east coast continue to make new innovations in fishing operations upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

Li Ho Sik

U.S. Imperialists' Frenzied New War Provocation Manoeuvres in Korea

(Continued from our previous issue No. 28)

(2)

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have made active preparations for another war in South Korea and set about committing military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," English ed., p. 76.)

The U.S. imperialists infiltrated in January, 1968 their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country and in April, this year their large-sized spy plane into our territorial air. This was a link in the chain of their systematic schemes to start another war in Korea.

Now that their armed spy ship and plane received due blows by the self-defensive measure of our people, the American imperialists, talking about "retaliation", have massed their large armed forces in the waters along the coasts of our country and South Korea and are raising a frenzied war clamour against our country.

Despite of serious dollar crisis after the incident of the "Pueblo" they additionally earmarked 230 million dollars for military expenditures to reinforce their aggressive troops stationed in South Korea and gave South Korea the "special military aid" worth 100 million dollars and a huge amount of expenditure for espionage activities worth 32 million dollars in addition to the military "aid" worth 160 million dollars. Thus, in the fiscal year of 1968-1969 the sum of their military "aid" to South Korea nearly doubled that of the previous fiscal year.

Nixon, the new boss of U.S. imperialism, and his clique decided to give additionally 150 million dollars as military "aid" to South Korea in the fiscal year of 1969-1970, tantamount to 40 per cent of the total of the U.S. imperialists' military "aid" to other countries. (June 17, **Donghwa.**)

This clearly shows how earnestly they are pushing forward preparations for a new war in Korea.

Last year the American imperialist aggressors established the "front command" of the U.S. 5th air force in South Korea and brought in over 200 bomber-fighters, an interceptor group and 12,200-strong air force stationed in Japan and the Pacific area, and this year shipped in a group of "F-4 Phantom" fighters from their mainland.

In keeping with the large-scale reinforcement of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea, the buildup of the puppet army has assumed large proportion: In recent years alone some 100,000 men were added to the puppet army, most of which were recruited after the incident of the "Pueblo".

Besides this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are busy mobilizing all manpower for a new war: last year they organized the "local reserve corps" 2.5 million strong and clamoured that they would complete this year their armament in an attempt to secure "strategic reserves." They openly declared that the organization of the "local reserve corps" aims at "forming wartime mobilization structure for immediate action in case of emergency."

The U.S. imperialists have promoted the "modernization" of the South Korean puppet army and reinforced its air and naval forces by introducing new types of weapons, planes and warships into South Korea.

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U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS, IMMEDIATELY QUIT S. KOREA TAKING ALL LETHAL WEAPONS WITH THEM !

Public Circles in Various Countries Resolutely Support the Korean People's Just Struggle on the Occasion of "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army from South Korea"

On the occasion of "Month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" public circles in various countries are resolutely supporting the righteous cause of the Korean people for unifying the country by themselves on the principles of independence and democracy, in a peaceful way, without any outside interference, and strongly demanding the U.S. imperialist aggressors to give up all their aggressive policies and new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people and immediately withdraw from South Korea taking all lethal weapons with them.

Standing Secretariat of A.A. People's Solidarity Organization Issues an Appeal

Recently the Standing Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued an appeal addressed to all member organizations and the peoples of the world.

The appeal stated:

The Standing Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization calls upon all member organizations and friendly organizations to celebrate the "month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" by giving moral and material support of all forms to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the country's peaceful unification and actively encouraging this struggle through all means of propaganda.

Since the conclusion of the armistice agreement in 1953, the Korean people have valiantly fought to achieve the country's peaceful unification and remove the artificial barriers erected by U.S. imperialism.

Together with the progressive forces of the world, the Asian and African peoples are watching this arduous, great struggle with keen attention, expressing full support to it and condemning the U.S. imperialist machination to keep South Korea under its occupation and perpetuate Korea's division.

Communique of International Association of Democratic Lawyers

Recently the International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a communique in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' intensified manoeuvres for a new war in Korea.

The communique scathingly condemned the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique who are deliberately aggravating tension to find a pretext for unleashing another war in Korea, while intensifying the policy of aggression and war against the Korean people. And it stated:

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers calls upon the affiliated organizations and lawyers to demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea so that the Korean people may determine their destiny of their own free will.

Secretariat of International Union of Students Issues a Statement

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued on June 26 a statement. The statement wrote:

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sternly denounces the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the root cause of today's extremely aggravated tension in Korea and the constant existence of danger of a new war there, and their aggressive manoeuvres and strongly demands the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to quit without delay South Korea taking all lethal weapons with them.

In conclusion the statement called upon the member organizations and the entire world progressive students to condemn the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation machination ever intensified in Korea, and actively support and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the entire Korean people and students vigorously fighting to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea, overthrow the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique and attain the country's independent unification.

In GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On June 26 at the Dresden printing combinat a meeting for solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people was held under the auspices of the Dresden Provincial Committee of the Free German Trade Unions and the German Asian and African Solidarity Committee.

Addressing the meeting, Secretary Max Hirisch of the Dresden Provincial Committee of the Free German Trade Unions stressed:

As long as the U.S. troops remain on the land of Korea, the South Korean people cannot be free, nor their sufferings can be removed and nor provocations and aggressive war stopped. Only when the U.S. troops be forced to withdraw from South Korea, the peaceful development of the South Korean society, genuine freedom and democratic development can be attained and Korea's unification realized at an early date.

The German Democratic Republic fully supports the struggle of the Korean people for unifying their country on democratic principles, in a peaceful way and without any interference of outside forces.

On June 27 a similar meeting was held in Neubeuern.

The paper **Neues Deutschland** carried an article expressing firm fraternal solidarity with the Korean people.

In MONGOLIA

On June 27 under the sponsorship of the Mongolian Asian and African Solidarity Committee a meeting was held in denunciation of the U.S. imperialist new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

Present at the meeting were Rodoidamba, Chairman of the Mongolian Asian and African Solidarity Committee, and persons concerned and many working people of the capital.

Addressing the meeting Donrov, director of the Mongolian Film Studio, emphasized that in order to achieve the country's peaceful unification and remove danger of war in Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, first of all, should be chased out of South Korea and expressed the active support of the Mongolian people to the just struggle of the Korean people.

The paper **Hudurmur** carried an article and Mongolia's radio aired a special programme on the occasion of the month.

In BULGARIA

The papers **Narodna Armia, Cooperativono Delo** and **Zemledelsko Zname** respectively carried an article expressing firm militant solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the "month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

In the article headlined "Occupationists should quit South Korea" **Zemledelsko Zname** stressed:

The withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the overthrow of U.S. imperialist colonial rule are the prerequisite to Korea's unification. In this month of the struggle the Bulgarian people will express again solidarity and resolute support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's peaceful unification.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On the occasion of the "month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" the papers **Rude Pravo** and **Smena** carried an article respectively expressing firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

In its article **Rude Pravo** stressed that the armistice in Korea does not mean peace and that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops is the cause of constant tension and hinders Korea's unification.

The article wrote:

Premier Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in September last year on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that to achieve the peaceful unification of the country is the national task the fulfilment of which brooks not a moment's delay and this task should be carried out by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis free from any interference of outside forces after the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea.

The Czechoslovak people extend full support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist occupationist troops and the country's unification.

In SOUTH VIETNAM

Recently the South Vietnam Asian and African Solidarity Committee and the South Vietnam Peace Committee issued a joint statement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

The statement exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressive manoeuvres against the Korean people, stressed that if the U.S. imperialist invaders unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's

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It is obvious that the rapid reinforcement of the air and naval forces by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea from last year is designed to readjust and strengthen a system for surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic.

In fact, at the beginning of last year the U.S. imperialists raved that the "advantage of surprise attack was demonstrated in the Middle East war of 1967 and openly stated that such a method should be adopted in South Korea too. Harping on the tune of the masters the then South Korean puppet minister of national defence undisguisedly ballyhooed that it was an "important problem of the policy of national defence to establish the Israeli-typed defence system."

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have not only increased armed forces and equipment but also newly built and expanded military bases and establishments in a big way. They are staging provocative military exercises without let-up. This year war exercises were carried out on a larger scale, a typical example of which is the operation "Focus Retina."

In mid-March the U.S. imperialist aggressors carried out the so-called "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" for supposed attack against the northern half of the Republic. Hurled in this exercise were their several thousand-strong forces and a huge amount of military equipment carried by air from the mainland of the United States by way of Okinawa and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in South Korea and puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialists openly blurted that this military exercise of the "largest-scale air-drop operation in history" was aimed to demonstrate the air-drop "capacity" necessary for an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic and thus "threaten" our people.

While desperately stepping up new war preparations in South Korea the U.S. imperialists are viciously scheming to drag the forces of Japanese militarism into South Korea.

Since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarist forces has become pronounced still more and the military collusion between South Korea and Japan became further strengthened.

The Japanese militarists, actively joining in the U.S. imperialists' new war scheme, are hatching a sinister plot to dispatch their "self-defence forces" to the Korean front under the cloak of "U.N. Forces," in case the U.S. imperialists ignite a new aggressive war in Korea. They have already mapped out plans of operation.

The Japanese militarists, in anticipation of their participation in the future U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Korea, deployed the "self-defence forces" in the areas near Korea and are staging large-scale landing exercises, mountain warfare exercises, winter exercises in the area whose climatic and geographical conditions are similar to those of Korea.

In this way, the U.S. imperialists, running wild in new war preparation, have intensified military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as never before since the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

On November 3 last year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched an unprecedented vicious armed attack on us mobilizing over 1,000 armed bandits on three points in the central and western sectors of the front and conducted armed attack against our side almost every day. The cases of armed attack the enemy conducted against our side last year alone increased over three times compared with the year before last, and the number of armed bandits increased over 6 times those mobilized in the whole 14 years after ceasefire.

Owing to the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, skirmishes are taking place almost every day in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and a tense atmosphere bearing resemblance to a state of war prevails in the Demilitarized Zone.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are incessantly carried out not only on the ground but on the sea and in the air. The number of various naval ships and armed boats the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys infiltrated in the coastal area of our side reached more than 12,540, or over 34 on an average every day.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are openly wrecking the armistice agreement.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges increase unprecedentedly in number and become more and more dangerous in the scale and character.

The U.S. imperialists draw in the military provocations against our side all types of new weapons and equipment of the ground, naval and air forces and the battalion-strong troops and above. All these acts are, in fact, the organized war acts conducted under the battle operation plans.

Today the situation in our country has become aggravated extremely and the danger of a new war is increasing hourly due to the U.S. imperialists' frantic new war provocation scheme.

It is only thanks to the persevering endeavours of the Korean people and the stern punishment inflicted by our side upon the provocative acts of the enemy that now another war can be prevented in Korea.

The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove that their situation becomes more difficult.

The frantic war provocative racket by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a last, desperate act to save the crisis of their colonial rule over South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it. If the enemy forces a new war upon us, all the people will rise as one in a heroic struggle to defend the great socialist gains in the northern half of the Republic, attain the complete liberation and unification of the fatherland and safeguard peace in Asia and the world and will deal annihilating blows to the enemy." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of the Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," English ed., pp. 77-78.)

The northern half of the Republic has now turned into an impregnable fortress. The whole country is fortified and all the people are under arms.

The Korean people who are firmly armed with invincible revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, and are closely united around him, are fully ready to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges whenever and wherever they may attack us.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not run roughshod and withdraw from South Korea without delay taking all lethal weapons with them.

Li Jip

(The End)

"We're Opposed to the Terror Rule"

S. Korean Students Fight on Resolutely Shouting Slogans of Anti-Fascism and Democratization

The bloody resistance struggle of the South Korean students for shattering the U.S. imperialist-manipulated vicious long-term "office" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and opposing the fascist rule and for winning democratic freedom and rights has lasted nearly a month now.

The students are courageously fighting, clashing with the heavily armed puppet police engrossed in brutal suppression in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Chonju, Kongju, Kangrung, Inchon, Riri and other parts of South Korea.

According to heavily doctored data released by the enemy, the South Korean students have knocked down over 490 puppet policemen including the "chief of the Dongdaemun police station" and destroyed 14 puppet police cars, 2 wireless sets, many gas masks, anti-stone masks and tear-gas throwers, and other suppressing equipment.

The students, along with the citizens, completely occupied the "Daehyondong police box" in the Sohdaemun district of Seoul and destroyed things in it and took away the documents for fascist suppression there. They also destroyed puppet ruling installations. They now continue a stout fight braving the brutal repression by the enemy.

"Let Us Fight to the Last Man!" "Let Us Grip Surgical Knife More Firmly!"

According to press reports from South Korea, students of Yonse University who continued their bold struggle from June 20 to frustrate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's vicious long-term "office" scheme met on July 4 in their school ground, scathingly condemned the criminal plot of the villains and adopted the "sixth declaration" expressing their firm resolve to fight.

In their declaration they stressed that they should "grip the surgical knife more firmly" in order to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooges faithful to the U.S. imperialists.

At the meeting the students made a firm resolve "to fight to the last man" against the enemies, and entered a sit-in.

More than 2,000 students of Korea University who met on July 3 and made a firm determination to wage an organized and active struggle to cope with the severe repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, surged out into the streets on July 4 and unfolded a fierce battle with the puppet policemen who came to clamp down upon them.

The citizens joined them in support of their brave struggle.

On the same day, more than 800 students of the Hanyang Engineering College and thousands of students of Danguk University, Tongguk University, the Engineering and Commercial Colleges under Seoul University, Konguk University and Wusok College marched through the streets exposing and denouncing the sinister plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to "remain in power" for a long time, fighting a hot battle with the puppet police who came to break up their demonstration.

Students of the Hanguk Foreign Languages College, Kyonghi University, the Dental College under Seoul University, the Seoul Agricultural College and the Seoul Teachers Training College had an indignation meeting in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's long-term "office" intrigue and staged stay-ins on their school campuses on July 4.

That day more than 600 students of Kyongbuk University in Taegu fought a long bitter battle with the puppet policemen trying to break up their street demonstration.

On July 3, above 2,500 students of the Hanyang Engineering College, Tongguk University, Kyonghi University, the Law College and Liberal Arts and Science College under Seoul University, Konguk University, Sungshil University and the Jungang high school in Seoul paraded through the streets fighting a fierce stone battle with the puppet policemen engrossed in suppression.

"Let's Fight to the End to Have Debt of Blood Shed by the April 19 Patriotic Fighters Paid!"

According to press reports from Seoul, more than 2,000 students of Yonse University who were on a sit-down strike in their university on July 4 and 5 held a street demonstration shoulder to shoulder on July 7, chanting slogans.

They marched like angry billows to the Shinchon railway station clashing with the puppet policemen, crying aloud slogans: "We're opposed to the terror rule" and "Ensure democratic rights and freedom."

The picket line of the riot police was broken by the surging students. Upset by this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique shot tear shells at the demonstrating students from the sky with their helicopters.

The window panes of the Shinchon railway station were broken by stone-throwing students and the traffic there was paralyzed for a time.

On July 7 upwards of 700 students of Songgyungwan University and over 300 students of Wusok College had a joint protest meeting and paraded through the streets.

On the same day students of Pusan University held a denunciation meeting in their school ground.

At the meeting the students resolved to fight more courageously against the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and "have the debt of blood shed by the April 19 patriotic fighters paid," and adopted a message calling upon the entire students of South Korea to turn out vigorously in the patriotic struggle and a declaration evincing their resolution "not to tolerate any longer the debate on the constitutional revision for the third election."

The students of Donga University and the Fishery College in Pusan also staged demonstrations and stay-ins against the sinister plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet band.

On July 5 students of the Inha Engineering College in Inchon and students of Jungang University, Sohgang University, the Sudo Electronic Engineering College in Seoul had protest meetings in denunciation of the intrigue of the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang to "remain in power" for a long period and staged street demonstrations, clashing with the puppet police.

"Withdraw Tricky Measure to Close Schools!"

According to dispatches from Pusan, the students of Pusan University and the Pusan Fishery College had on July 8 indignation meetings on their school campuses, shouting slogans: "We're opposed to the constitutional amendment for the third return!" and "Withdraw the measure to close schools!" and marched through the streets.

On the same day students of Yonse University in Seoul had a "general rally against the third election," adopted the "ninth declaration" expressing their resolve to smash the sinister plot of the fiends to "remain in power" for a long time and their fascist repression and staged a hunger strike.

The students of the Catholic Medical College in Seoul and the Songil high school in Kwangju rose in the struggle on July 8.

On July 7 the students of the Law College under Seoul University issued a "white paper" exposing the brutal storm of schools and atrocious suppression of students by the enemy and scathingly protested against and condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In their "white paper" the students renewed their determination never to tolerate the crimes of the fiendish Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who commit unhesitatingly the medieval suppression of students through their repression tool, storming sacred schools.

On July 7 more than 2,000 students of Kyonghi University boycotted resolutely their term examinations imposed upon them by the university authorities, streamed out into the streets and demonstrated, fighting a hot battle with the puppet policemen.

The struggle of the students against the design of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to "remain in power" for a long time and fascistization is gaining in scope and strength day by day.

(Continued from Page 9)

Republic of Korea they will sustain a more severe defeat. And it stated:

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique are the common enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples. The South Vietnamese people renew their determination to resolutely wage the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle to the last and strengthen militant solidarity and support to the struggle of the fraternal Korean people for independence, freedom and the unification of the country.

The South Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Premier Kim Il Sung, the just struggle of the Korean people will surely triumph enjoying support from the world peoples and that South Korea be liberated and the beloved fatherland of the Korean people unified.

In UAR

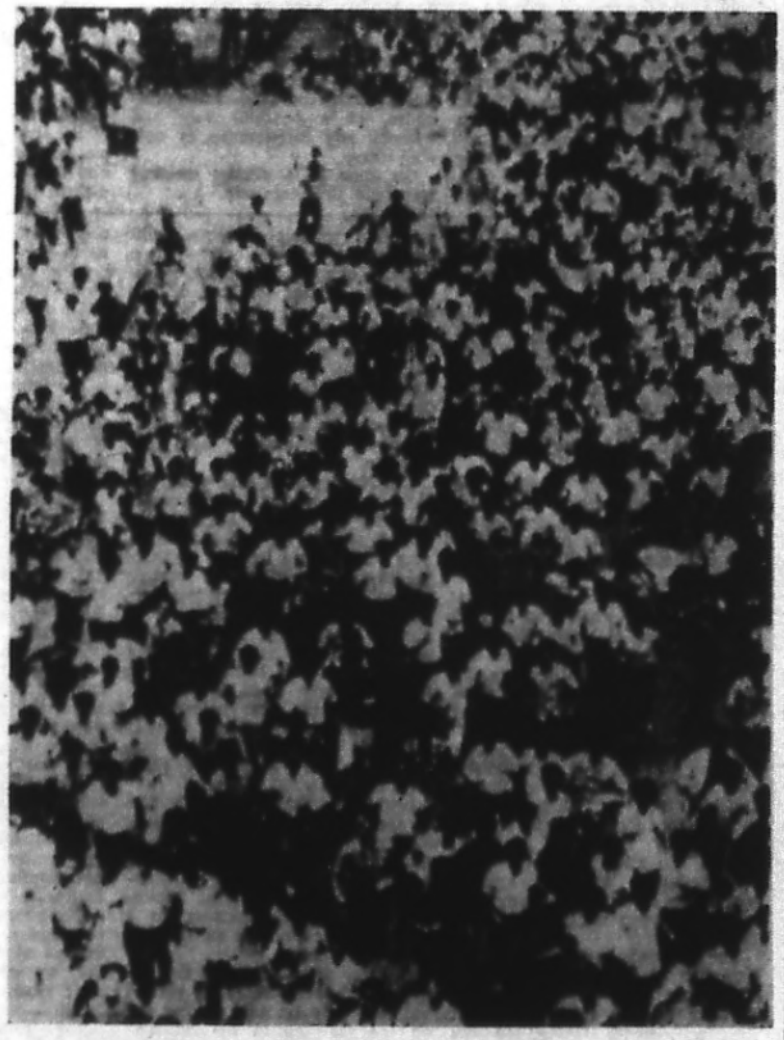
On June 25 the National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic decided to mark off in its country a "month of support to the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people" and issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme against the Korean people.

The statement said:

The brave Korean people opened a new era in human history by staunchly struggling against the aggressive policy of big imperialist countries, the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists against small countries in particular, in the latter part of the 20th century. The courageous struggle of the Korean people and their resolution to liberate the country and inflict a defeat upon the invaders, wrought a miracle in which imperialism boastful of being militarily "strongest" in the world was defeated by the people of a small country.

June 25—this day gives a lesson of great importance to all the fighting peoples and reminds again the aggressors and imperialists that they are destined to meet defeat and ruin.

Long live the struggle of the valiant Korean people! U.S. imperialism, immediately get out of South Korea!



Seoul students waging a resolute struggle to smash the long-term "office" plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hatched at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists

Patriotic People of S. Korea Set Fire to the Enemy's Military Oil Tank Train

Entering the "Month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea," the patriotic people in South Korea are waging a more dynamic struggle in various forms under the anti-U.S. national-salvation banner.

According to reports from Seoul, at dawn of June 30 patriotic people in Yongchon area, North Kyongsang Province, overturned the enemy's military oil tank train on the Yongchon-Rimpo line. The train had left Wulsan for Seoul.

With a great explosion the train was derailed and its 10 oil tank wagons blew up.

Six oil tanks were burnt raising firespouts and the area around turned into a sea of fire.

Many enemies were thrown into the sky and over 600 metres of railway lines blew up. By 08:00 transport was completely paralyzed.

Four days earlier, that is, on June 26, a group of patriotic inhabitants in Pusan set fire to a military wagon of the enemy standing in the Kaya railway station, Pusan, burning down 240-odd kinds of chemicals amounting to over 40 tons. Reports say that these chemicals were being sent to the puppet army units on the defence line for the intensification of war preparation.

U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique, Stop Brutal Suppression

of Struggle of S. Korean Youth and Students and People for Democratic Rights and Freedom

According to press reports from Seoul, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now hell-bent on fascist suppression against the youth and students and people in South Korea to quench the flame of their vigorous struggle against fascism and for democratization.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, mobilizing large numbers of heavily armed puppet police, "police mobile units", toxic gas throwers and even helicopters, resort to bloody suppression against the empty-handed youth and students and people who have risen in a patriotic struggle.

The villains who are engrossed in bestial fascist suppression of the people are committing the thrice-cursed atrocities: they encircle schools two-fold and three-fold, fire tear shells into them and brandishing bayonets, beat and arrest and jail the youth and students, and the people who joined in the former's righteous struggle.

Hundreds of patriotic youth and people were already arrested and imprisoned and many students inflicted heavy wounds in the bloodshed suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, while viciously attempting to subject the imprisoned youth and students and people to murderous "trial," took an outrageous step to close many universities and colleges by force.

Unsatisfied with even this fascist step, the villains openly raved that they would mobilize the puppet army for the suppression against the South Korean youth and students and people.

Such a towering, hair-raising barbarous suppression against the South Korean youth and students and people who have risen up in a just struggle can be committed only by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the vicious fascist executors.

It indicates that the position of the villains is in tight corner.

The struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people against the U.S. imperialist-manipulated scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the long-term "assumption of power" is assuming a mass character and rapidly sweeping the broader areas of South Korea with each passing day.

The struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people for frustrating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's long-term "office" scheme is a just struggle to oppose the fascist terror rule and achieve the democratic rights and freedom in South Korea and a patriotic struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and safeguard national dignity.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of enslavement and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the South Korean people are suffering from immeasurable misfortunes and tribulations.

From their experiences of long years the South Korean youth and students and people are well aware that only when they thoroughly overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys' fascist rule can they achieve freedom and liberation and democratic rights.

That is why the South Korean youth and students and people are steadfast to their resolve to fight to the end with the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea is confronted with a new grave crisis.

The U.S. imperialists' and the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' suppressions against the struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people will only add fuel to the powerful flame of resistance, hastening their doom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"With no amount of brutal suppression and 'anti-communist' clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance." (Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity," English ed., p. 24.)

The struggle of the South Korean youth and students against fascism and for democratization will develop into a nation-wide struggle of resistance involving workers, peasants and other broad segments of people and they will win the decisive victory in this nation-wide struggle.

Kim Gwang Su

Letter of Solidarity with Korean People Struggling for National Unification Adopted

at 7th Congress of General Confederation of Labour of Italy

A letter of solidarity addressed to the working people of our country was adopted at the 7th Congress of the General Confederation of Labour of Italy which was held recently, according to a report from Rome.

The letter wished the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greater successes in the socialist construction of the country. The General Confederation of Labour of Italy reaffirms its solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for the unification of the fatherland, the letter noted.

It expressed support to the South Korean patriots who are waging a gallant struggle against the reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

For the preservation of peace in Asia, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to the unification of Korea, must withdraw from South Korea and the Korean people be let to decide their destiny freely by themselves, the letter emphasized in conclusion.

(KCNA)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

on Visit of Delegation of Left Party-Communists of Sweden to the DPRK

A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued in Pyongyang on July 9.

The joint communique reads in full:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea a delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden headed by Comrade Benne Lantz, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Member of the Central Committee of the Party, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 24 to July 9, 1969.

During its visit the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden was received by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden looked around Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, and the Museum of Korean Revolution and factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and its suburbs, and Hamhung, Wonsan, Kaesong and Panmunjom.

Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people.

During the visit talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea; and members of the delegation Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Choi Jung Guk, director of a department, and Comrade Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present from the Swedish side were Comrade Benne Lantz, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Member of the Central Committee of the Party and head of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; and members of the delegation Comrade Rolf Hagel, Member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and President of the District Party of Gothenburg, Comrade Gustav Lorentzon, Member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and President of the District Party of Vasternorrland, and Comrade Arne Svensen, Member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Views on a number of questions of common concern were exchanged at the talks.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have turned their country into an advanced socialist state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy, mighty defence capacity and brilliant national culture in a brief span of time by thoroughly embodying his idea of *Juche* in all spheres and expressed full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the complete victory of socialism and for making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea and unifying their fatherland independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Swedish Communists and working class against the aggressive policy of imperialism and monopoly capital and for the vital rights of the working masses, democracy and social progress.

Both sides stressed that at present when the imperialists' machinations for aggression and subversion against the socialist countries and international revolutionary forces have become all the more undisguised, the socialist camp, international communist movement and all the anti-imperialist forces should unite firmly and wage a more powerful struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Both sides express satisfaction with the results of the visit of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and firmly believe that this visit will greatly contribute to strengthening friendship, unity and class solidarity between the Communists and working classes of the two countries of Korea and Sweden in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions Published

A joint communique of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions was made public in Pyongyang on July 5.

The joint communique pointed out:

A delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions headed by Bedan Fadhel, its General Secretary, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 23 to July 5, 1969, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, on the occasion of the "Month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

The delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions was received on July 1 by His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its visit friendly talks were held between responsible functionaries of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions.

The joint communique went on:

The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions highly praised the Korean working class and people who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and great Leader, have splendidly embodied his idea of *Juche* and thus converted their country once backward into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system and the solid foundation of an independent national economy and with a powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture in a historically short span of time, and are today maintaining a great upsurge of Chollima on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding.

The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean people who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of various forms including the armed struggle and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their lackeys, stop fascist suppression and murderous atrocities against the South Korean people and immediately release the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned.

Considering that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are the source of the increasing tension in Korea and main obstacle to the unification of Korea, the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions strongly held that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops should get out of South Korea at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be immediately dissolved.

The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions expressed full support to the Korean working class and people in the just struggle for unifying their fatherland independently on a democratic basis and peacefully with the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside, after forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea.

The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions sincerely hoped that the Korean working class and people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, would accomplish the South Korean revolution and the historic cause of national unification.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea expressed support to the Government of the Iraqi Republic headed by His Excellency President Ahmed Hasan Al Bakr and the Baath Party in their progressive measures for consolidating national independence by smashing the subversive intrigues of the imperialists and the reactionary forces, for attaining economic independence by exploiting the home resources and for enforcing the land reform and

(Continued on Page 12)

All Successes Korean People Have Achieved Are a Brilliant Victory of Idea of Juche of Premier KIM IL SUNG

Chairman of the Cyprian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in Korea

Vassos Lwssarides, Chairman of the Cyprian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, who had been visiting our country, looked round Mangyongdae, the native place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people, and the Museum of Korean Revolution and factories, enterprises and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and localities.

After his visit to the Museum of Korean Revolution on July 3 he wrote in the visitor's book:

The history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people is replete with victory and glory.

It is quite natural that Premier Kim Il Sung should enjoy the absolute love, respect and trust from the Korean people for his immortal exploits performed in the course of struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

On July 5, the Cyprian guest went to Panmunjom. He said that he was greatly encouraged and learned many things here.

He wrote in the visitor's book as follows:

You are fighting not only for defending your fatherland but for peace and security of the world people.

We demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

We assure you that we are standing firm on the side of the Korean people who hold that the unification of the country must be realized on the principles of independence and democracy and in a peaceful way.

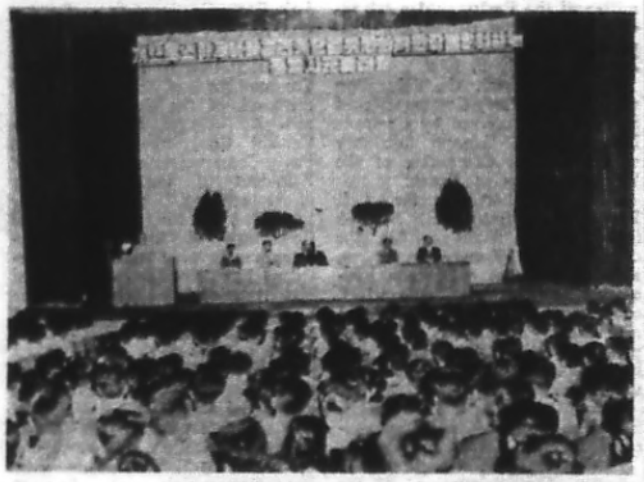
At a press interview on July 8 he remarked:

During my stay in Korea I have come to know well about the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Korean people, all their successes and their lofty spiritual world.

Although even the backward economy which the Korean people had inherited from the Japanese rulers was destructed by the U.S. imperialists-ignited war, they have made in a short span of time great successes in all fields—industry, agriculture, culture and ideology, etc.

All the victories and successes the Korean people have achieved are the rusult of the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and a brilliant victory of his idea of *Juche*.

Prior to this, on July 7, he was invited to the mass rally of Pyongyang city held in welcome of him and received the friendly, warm welcome of the Korean people.



Pyongyang city mass meeting in welcome of Chairman of the Cyprian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

Iraqi Revolution: 11 Years

July 14 is the 11th anniversary of the victory of the Iraqi revolution.

The victory of the Iraqi revolution and the proclamation of the Republic are a great victory won by the people of this country in the struggle against the imperialists' aggression and subjugation.

On this day the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Iraqi people.

Since the revolution the Iraqi people, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, have energetically striven to defend the gains of revolution against the aggressive moves of the imperialists and build up their own national economy and national culture.

The government of Iraq withdrew from the "Bagdad Treaty Organization" and the British "pound" area.

And it took steps to nationalize foreigners' companies or restrict their activities and already distributed a large tract of land to the peasantry after the proclamation of the land reform.

The government has also achieved great successes in the struggle to reject the western way of life and create the national culture.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Iraqi people have made in the struggle to build a prosperous, independent state.

The Iraqi people who are well aware of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism through their experience in life are further strengthening their national defence to defend the revolutionary gains and safeguard the security of the country and are resolutely punishing the spies and subversive elements, repulsing the scheme for the overthrow of the government by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli expansionists and the Arab reactionaries who are in conspiracy with them.

This is a deserving punishment meted out to the enemies and a manifestation of their firm resolve to defend the national dignity and the country's security.

The Iraqi people who directly participated in the last Middle East war together with many Arab brothers to deal blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli expansionists have now dispatched their troops to Jordan and Syria to get fully ready for action. This shows the firm stand of the Iraqi people to drive out the Israeli invaders from the occupied Arab land and fight to the last for the common cause of the Arab peoples.

The Iraqi people also support the just struggle of the Asian and African peoples for freedom and independence including the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Iraqi people give support to the struggle of the Korean people to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unify the country peacefully by themselves.

This is a great inspiration to our people in their struggle to achieve the just cause.

The Korean people who value the friendship and solidarity with the Iraqi people will, as in the past, give active support to the cause of the Iraqi people.

We wish the Iraqi people greater successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the national dignity and for the victory of the common cause of the Arab peoples under the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialism.

(Continued from Page 11)

wished the Iraqi people new successes in the struggle for building a new society.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Iraqi Republic and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea expressed solidarity with the Iraqi people in their struggle against the reactionaries of Iran who are intruding into the Iraqi water basin of the Arab River at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea resolutely supported the Arab peoples in their struggle against the invasion of U.S. imperialism and Israel, its stooge, and for defending national independence and sovereignty and restoring their lost land and expressed firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their armed struggle for the liberation of their motherland.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions expressed the firm determination to struggle to form an international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front in order to defeat U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of international reaction and most heinous common enemy of the world working class and people, and to fight resolutely together with the peoples of all countries engaged in revolution to mutilate U.S. imperialism.

Expressing firm solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people and other Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the joint communique said:

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions will continue to make efforts to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the working classes and trade unions of the two countries.

"No Imperialist Powers Including U.S. Imperialism Can Ever Check Korean People's Advance"

General Manager of the UAR "Dar-el-Tahrir" for Printing and Publishing Visits Various Parts of Our Country

Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hamrouche, General Manager of the "Dar-el-Tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic visited our country from the end of June to the beginning of July at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

During his stay in our country he looked around Mangyongdae and factories, enterprises and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and localities.

He inspected the Museum of Korean Revolution on June 29 and wrote in the visitor's book as follows:

I have come to believe firmly that the valorous struggle of the Korean people waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung to achieve the country's liberation gives an inspiration to the people of the whole world in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and a great encouragement and confidence to the Arab peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and Israel.

Prior to this, he went to Panmunjom on June 28.

Panmunjom is the place symbolizing the invincible fighting spirit and heroism of the Korean people, he remarked. The Korean people, he added, are a heroic people who defeated the U.S. imperialists and forced them to kneel down for the first time in the world history.

After inspecting Panmunjom he said: I am sure that the Korean people will drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the unification of their fatherland without fail.

It is because that the Korean people are under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the military strategist-genius and outstanding Leader of the world revolution and it is because that they are firmly united around him.

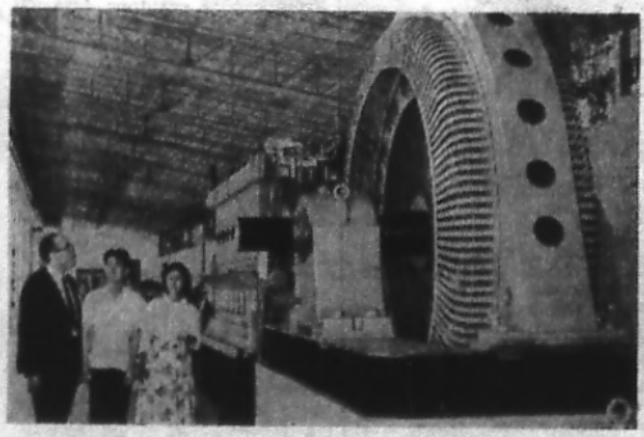
At an interview with a reporter of the Korean Central News Agency he expressed his impressions gained during his stay in our country as follows:

The greatest impression I received during my stay is that the Korean people have achieved the brilliant successes in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader.

Though short my visit was, I can say with certainty that the great victory won by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and their future goal, will give a confidence of victory to the peoples of the whole world.

During this period I could see the clear prospects of the future of the Korean people who have a powerful Party and a great Leader.

No imperialist powers including U.S. imperialism can ever check the Korean people's advance, he said in conclusion.



General Manager of the UAR "Dar-el-Tahrir" for Printing and Publishing inspecting the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

Chairman of Portuguese Peace Committee Arrives in Pyongyang

Di-Magalhaih Vilhena Vasco, Chairman of the National Peace Committee of Portugal, arrived in Pyongyang on July 8 by air for a visit to our country.

Guinean Guests in Korea

A delegation of the National Union of Workers of (BISSAU) Guinea, headed by Fidelis d'Almada, Member of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on July 8 by air for a visit to our country.

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